***References in APA Format***Electronic References: The variety of material available on the Web, and the variety of ways in which it is structured and presented, can present challenges for creating usable and useful references. Regardless of format, however, authors using and citing Internet sources should observe the following two guidelines:

1. Direct readers as closely as possible to the information being cited; whenever possible, reference specific documents rather than home or menu pages.
2. Provide addresses that work.

The URL is the most critical element: If it doesn't work, readers won't be able to find the cited material, and the credibility of your paper or argument will suffer. The most common reason URLs fail is that they are transcribed or typed incorrectly; the second most common reason is that the document they point to has been moved or deleted

**Changes in APA Style: DOIs**

Recent changes in APA style call for the use of a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Your professor may ask you to use DOIs in accordance with the latest APA changes. If so, here is how to use a DOI in APA style:

Some library databases, such as PsycARTICLES and PsycINFO, list a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for each article. In the database record for an article, you will see an element that looks like this: doi:10.1207/s15328023top3203\_8

When a DOI is present, you should include it at the end of your APA reference for the article, like this:

Sagarin, B. J., & Lawler-Sagarin, K. A. (2005). Critically evaluating competing theories: An exercise based on the Kitty Genovese murder. *Teaching of Psychology, 32*(3), 167–169. doi:10.1207/s15328023top3203\_8

By including an article's DOI in your citation, you enable your reader to go to a Web site such as [www.doi.org](http://www.doi.org/), enter the DOI number, and retrieve further information about the article, including the full-text if available.

**Carr’s Site:**

Carr, S. (2010). *Teaching with purpose and passion*. Retrieved May 11, 2011 from http://www.teachingwithpurpose.com

**STAND-ALONE INTERNET DOCUMENT (NO AUTHOR, NO DATE)**  
***Basic Form***  
Document title or name of Web page. (n.d.) Retrieved [date] from [URL]  
***Example***  
GVU's 8th WWW user survey. (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2006, from  
 http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/user\_surveys/survey-1997-10/

Bull frogs. (n.d.). *SeaWorld/Busch Gardens*. Retrieved December 6, 2004, from http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/animal-bytes/animalia/eumetazoa/coelomates/deuterostomes/chordates/craniata/amphibia/anura/bull-frog.htm

### **MUSIC RECORDING**

Give the name of the writer of the song, date of copyright, title of the song, title of the album, medium of recording: compact disk, record, cassette, etc. in brackets, location and label.   
***Example***  
Shocked, M. (2003). Over the waterfall. *On Arkansas traveler* [CD]. New York: Polygram Music.

***Sample Unit References:***

Curriculum Rocks. (2003). A plant will grow. *First grade rocks! Smart songs for super kids.* [CD].

www.songsforteaching.com

Dr. Jean. (2004). Plant parts. *Kiss your brain.* [CD]. Oklahoma City, OK: Melody House.

Georgia Department of Education. (2008). *Georgia performance standards*. Retrieved from http://www.georgiastandards.org/

Hamilton, S. (n.d.) *Second grade science unit on plant resources*. Retrieved May 11, 2011 from http://www.writers-blocks.com/PlantResources.htm

Howard Hughes Medical Institute. (2005). *Build a plant parts salad.* Retrieved May 11, 2011 from http://www.hhmi.org/coolscience/vegquiz/plantparts.html

# Potash & Phosphate Institute. (2010). *The plant nutrient team activity book.* Retrieved May 11, 2011 from http://soil.gsfc.nasa.gov/NutrTeam/pntintro.htm

Zike, D. (2003). *Dinah Zike's teaching science with foldables*. New York: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill.